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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
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MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
BRITISH INSECTS;
EXPLAINING THEM
IN THEIR SEVERAL STATES,
WITH THE PERIODS OF THEIR TRANSFORMATIONS
THEIR FOOD, OECONOMY, &c.
TOGETHER WITH THE
HISTORY OF SUCH MINUTE INSECTS
AS REQUIRE INVESTIGATION BY THE MICROSCOPE.
THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED BY
COLOURED FIGURES,
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED FROM LIVING SPECIMENS.

By E. DONOVAN.

VOL. IX.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY EYE AND LAW, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL,

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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
BRITISH INSECTS.

PLATE CCLXXXIX.

SPHINX ATROPOS.

DEATH HEAD, or BEE TIGER MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflexed, the outer margin declining towards the sides.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings entire; posterior pair yellow, barred across with brown. Abdomen yellow, with black rings.

SPHINX ATROPOS: alis integris: posticis luteis; fasciis fuscis, abdomine luteo: cingulis nigris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 2. 799. 9.—*Muf. Lud. Ulr.* 348.

A 2

Reaum.

Reaum. Inf. 1. tab. 14.

Roes. Inf. 3. tab. 1. 1.

Hasselquist. Itin. 407. 104. 105.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 99. fig. 1. 2.

Esp. Inf. 2. tab. 7.

Sulz. Inf. tab. 15. fig. 88.

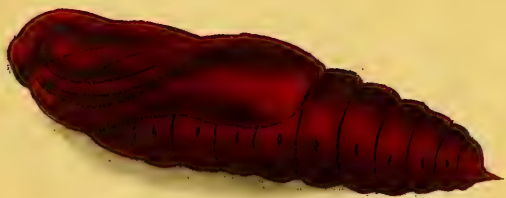
Albin. Inf. tab. 6.

Wilks. pap. 9. tab. 1. B. 1.

The Sphinx Atropos is a magnificent creature, and the largest of the European Lepidopterous Insects. The characteristic marks of this species are very singular; on the thorax in particular the figure of a human skull is strongly depicted. These Insects have been deemed a presage of some approaching calamity, by the peasantry in countries where they have appeared by chance; and Linnæus has himself named it after one of the three Fates, of the Heathen Mythology.

This species seems no where common. In this country it is rare. We have an English Specimen in the winged state, and once met with its larva, of a full size, but it died before it became a pupa.

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P L A T E C C X C .

T H E

L A R V A

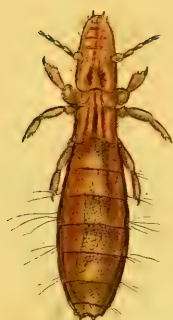
O F

S P H I N X A T R O P O S .

D E A T H H E A D , o f B E E T I G E R M O T H .

This Specimen was found on the Jasmine, the latter end of August. It is said to feed also on Potatoes and Green Elder. It appears in the Fly state in July.





1



P L A T E CCXCI.

P E D I C U L I C O L U M B Æ.

P I G E O N ' S L O U S E.

A P T E R A.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Six Feet. Eyes two. Mouth contains a sting. Antennæ length of the Thorax.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Body slender, thickest towards the end, whitish, a ferruginous line along each side.

PEDICULUS COLUMBÆ: corpore filiformi ferrugineis postice clavato.

Fab. Syst. Ent. 809. 31.

Pediculus oblongus filiformis albicans, corporis lateribus utrinque ferrugineis. *Geoff. Inf.* 2. 599. 7.

Pulex Columbæ Majoris. *Redi de Insectis tab.* 2. *fig.* 1.

This is the kind of Louse found on the common Pigeon. It differs specifically from those of other Birds and Animals, as may be conjectured from its significant name, *P. Columbæ*.

It

It is supposed that almost every creature has its peculiar species of Pediculi, but not more than fifty distinct species have been hitherto ascertained; and nearly the whole of these belong to the feathered tribe. *Redi*, *Linnaeus*, *Fabricius*, and other Authors distinguish many of these Insects by the names of those creatures they infest, as *P. Vulturis*, *Orioli*, *Cuculi*, *Cygni*, *Pavonis*, *Phasiani*, &c. &c.

FIG. I. Natural Size. FIG. II. Magnified.

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P L A T E CCXCII.

P A P I L I O C A R D U I :

P A I N T E D L A D Y B U T T E R F L Y .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings indented, above orange variegated with black and white ;
beneath, four eyes on the posterior pair.

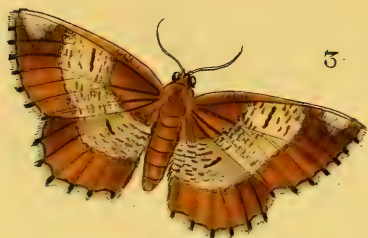
PAPILIO CARDUI: alis dentatis fulvis albo nigroque variegatis :
posticis subtus ocellis quatuor. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2.
774. 157.—*Fn. Sv.* 1054
—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 1. 104. *sp.* 320.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 97. *fig.* 5, 6.
Ernst. Pap. Europ. 1. *tab.* 7.
Albin. Inf. tab. 56.
Cram. Inf. 3. *tab.* 26. *fig.* E. F.
Reaum. Inf. 1. *tab.* 26. *fig.* 11, 12.
Hoeffn. Inf. tab. 7. *fig.* 3.

The Painted Lady Butterfly is a local species, and therefore not
very common. In some seasons, these Insects appear in consider-
able numbers, and then again are not seen for several years. They

were taken in abundance in the summer of 1795, in many parts of the kingdom, and particularly in Manchester; but since that time, few, if any, have been met with.

In point of beauty, this species has an immediate claim to the notice of English Entomologists. Its larva feeds on nettles, thistles, docks, and other herbage by the sides of ditches, and changes to the pupa state about the middle or latter end of July; the winged Insect appears twelve days after.

CITY
USA



2

P L A T E CCXCIII.

F I G. I.

P H A L Æ N A U L M A T A.

S C A R C E E L M M O T H.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Antennæ fetaceous. Wings white, with a double row of pale black spots across the middle: a ferruginous brown spot at the base, and another at the posterior margin of the first pair: a similar spot in the interior margin of the second pair also.

P H A L Æ N A U L M A T A: feticornis alis albidis: fasciis duabus ferrugineo fuscis; postica maculari. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 3. p. 2. p. 176. *Sp.* 171.

Phalæna pantaria pectinicornis alis albis: fascia maculari flavicante, abdomine luteo nigro punctato. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 863. 218.

This species bears some affinity to the Phalena Groffulariata, or Currant Moth. It is very rare, and has been hitherto found only in Yorkshire. It appears the third week in June. The larva feeds on the elm: it is green, streaked with black, and has a black head; the pupa blueish.

F I G. II.

PHALÆNA MARGINATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

S Y N O N Y M S.

Antennæ setaceous. Wings white, with a deep irregular brown margin of interrupted spots.

PHALÆNA MARGINATA: feticornis alis omnibus albis: margine exteriori limbo fusco interrupto. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2.

870. 257.—*Fn. Sv.* 1279.

Sulz. Inf. tab. 16. fig. 96.

Geoff. Inf. 2. 139. 60.

Clerk. Phal. tab. 2. fig. 5.

Phalæna *Geometra* Marginata* is rather common. It lives on the nut, and is found in the winged state in May.

* As the specific name *Marginata* occurs in the description of a Moth in Plate CL. it may be proper to observe, that the Insect there figured, is *Noctua Marginata* of Fabricius.—The sectional divisions of the Phalænæ must be particularly attended to, when the same specific name occurs more than once.

F I G. III.

PHALÆNA · PRUNARIA, *Var.*

FEMALE ORANGE MOTH.

Male, Plate 23. Br. Inf.

The male of *Phalæna Prunaria* is represented and described in the early part of our *British Insects*; but it differs so considerably from the singular variety of the same species now before us, that we presume to introduce it in the annexed plate of *Geometræ*.



1

P L A T E CCXCIV.

MUSCA SOLSTITIALIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The mouth formed by a soft fleshy proboscis, with two lateral lips. No palpi.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

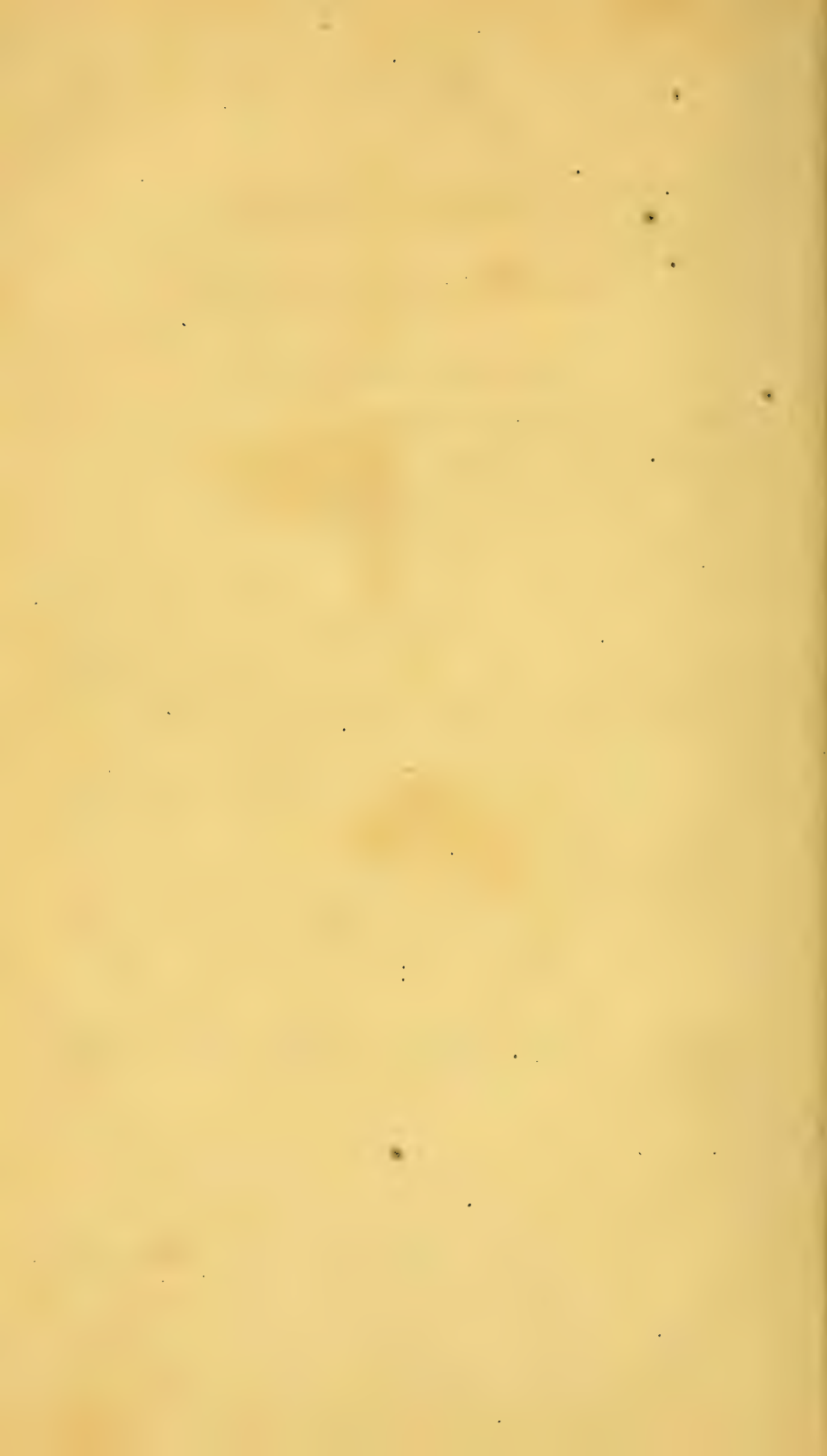
Antennæ furnished with a lateral hair. Wings white, with four somewhat connected black bars across. Scutellum yellow.

MUSCA SOLSTITIALIS: antennis fetariis, alis albis: fasciis quatuor connexis nigris, scutello flavo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 999. 127.—*Fn. Sv.* 1879.

Degeer. Inf. 6. 42. 16. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 10, 11.

La mouche des tetes de Chardons. *Geoff. Inf.* 2. 499. 14.

Found in the middle of summer on thistles, and is an elegant object for the microscope.





P L A T E C C X C V .

P A P I L I O C O M M A .

PEARL SKIPPER BUTTERFLY.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed at the ends. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

Plebeii Urbicolæ.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

Wings entire, divaricated, brown, having a black streak along the middle of the anterior pair. Beneath, spotted with white.

PAPILIO COMMA : alis integerrimis divaricatis fulvis: punctis albis lineolaque nigra. *Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 793. 256.*

HESPERIA COMMA : *Fab. Ent. Syst. t. 3. p. 1. p. 325. 233.*

PAPILIO COMMA : *Wien. Verz. 159. 4.*

In the beginning of August, 1772, a brood of these Insects were taken near Lewes in Suffex, by the late Mr. Green; and we believe no other specimens have been taken since that period.

It is not very unlike the Papilio Sylvanus of Fabricius, but may be readily distinguished from it by the square spots on the under-side being perfectly white.



THE
C.



PLATE CCXCVI.

SPHINX PINASTRI.

PINE HAWK MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflexed when at rest. Fly slow, morning and evening.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings entire. Greyish white: three contiguous black lines in the middle of the anterior pair. Abdomen brownish, with bands of white.

SPHINX PINASTRI: alis integris canis: anticis lineolis tribus confertis nigris, abdomine fusco: cingulis albis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 802. 22.—*Fn. Sv.* 1088.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1. p. 367. 35.
Esp. Inf. 2. tab. 12.
Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 1. tab. 6.
Reaum. Inf. 1. tab. 13. fig. 8.

We have only a traditionary report that *Sphinx Pinastris* has been sometimes found in Scotland; but as it is generally admitted, on that authority, to a place in the cabinets of English Insects, we cannot refrain inserting it in the present work.

It is an European Insect, and in particular is found in the Pine forests of Germany. Roefel has figured it with the larva and pupa,
in

in the plate above quoted ; and as we may, perhaps, never meet with it in that state, we conceived the copies of them in the annexed plate, would at least be satisfactory to such subscribers as have not the works of that German author.





P L A T E CCXCVII.

CIMEX BICOLOR.

BLACK AND WHITE FIELD BUG.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Rostrum inflected. Antennæ longer than the thorax. One wing-case folded over the other. Feet formed for running.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S.

Black. Wing-cases variegated with black and white; a semi-circular white space in the middle. Wings transparent and whitish.

CINEX BICOLOR: niger elytris albo variis, alis albis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 722. 55.—*Fn. Sv.* 936.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 4. p. 121. *sp.* 161.

La Punaise noire à quatre taches blanches. *Geoff. Inf.* 1. p. 470. *sp.* 73.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 41. *fig.* 8. 9.
Stoll. Cimic. tab. 32. *fig.* 224.
Petro. Gazoph. tab. 14. *fig.* 7.

The natural size is represented at Fig. I.





P L A T E CCXCVIII.

PHALÆNA TRIPLACIA.

SPECTACLE MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* * *Noctua*.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax crested. Wings deflexed; first pair greyish, with a double ferruginous arch; at the base, and another in an opposite direction near the apex.

PHALÆNA TRIPLACIA: cincta alis deflexis; anticis arcu duplici contrario maculisque tribus glaucis intermediis. *Linn.*

Syst. Nat. 2. 854. 175.—*Fn. Sv.* 1202.

Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. 117. 354.

Degeer. Inf. 1. tab. 6. fig. 20. 21.

Merian. Europ. tab. 97.

This Insect is remarkable for a fanciful kind of marking that encircles the eyes, and seems to resemble a pair of spectacles. It is found in the winged state the fourth week in June.

P L A T E



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P L A T E CCXCIX.

PHALÆNA ROBORIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* * *Noctua.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings deflexed, greyish: two undulated white waves across the anterior pair: a white space in the middle, having a lunar black mark in its center.

PHALÆNA ROBORIS: lævis alis deflexis cinereis: strigis duabus undatis albis, macula centrali nivea: lunula nigra.
Fab. Ent. Syst. 3. p. 2. p. 35. sp. 90.

A scarce species; it is found on the nut-tree.



111
C



PLATE CCC.

TIPULA POMONÆ.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head lengthened out. Upper jaw arched. Palpi two, curved, longer than the head. Proboscis short, and bent inwards.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shining black. Wings whitish, with a central dark spot in the anterior margin. Thighs ferruginous.

TIPULA POMONÆ: glabra nigra alis lacteis: puncto nigro, femoribus ferrugineis. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 4. p. 249. sp. 74.*

We met with both sexes of this uncommon Insect in Coombe Wood, Surry, in the beginning of June, 1798.—The specimen Fabricius described was taken in this country also, May 13, on a fruit-tree.

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PLATE CCCI.

CICINDELA RIPARIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ fetaceous. Jaws advanced and armed with teeth. Eyes prominent. Thorax roundish and margined.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Greenish, bronzed, with many excavated round spots on the wing-cases.

CICINDELA RIPARIA : viridi-ænea, elytris punctis latis excavatis.
Fn. Suec. 741. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. T. 1. p. 4. p. 1925.*
fp. 10.

Cicindela viridi-ænea maculis rotundis excavatis griseo-viridibus.
Degeer. Inf. 4. p. 117. n. 4. t. 4. f. 9.

We found this beautiful species in some plenty in a little marshy spot behind the town of Newton, on the sea shore of Glamorgan-shire. Gmelin says it is found in wet places, and observes that its colour often varies.

It is a minute insect, and is represented magnified in the annexed plate.

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P L A T E C C C I I .

P A P I L I O A G L A J A .

SILVER SPOT FRITILLARY BUTTERFLY.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed at the ends. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings dentated, fulvous, with black spots. Twenty silver spots on the under side of the posterior wings.

PAPILIO AGLAJA: alis dentatis fulvis nigro maculatis: subtus
 21. maculis argenteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 785:
 211.—*Fn. Sv.* 1064.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 1.
p. 144. *fp.* 442.
Wilks Pap. tab. 2. a. 12.
Esp. Pap. 1. *tab.* 17. *fig.* 3.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 7. *fig.* 1, 2.

A very beautiful and not uncommon British species; the Larva feeds on the Violet, &c.; it is of a dirty black colour, spotted with brown, and armed with long spines, as in *P. Antiopa*. This Larva is found in May, changes to the pupa state the latter end of the same month, and appears twenty-one days after a winged insect.

2017
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1877



P L A T E . CCCIII.

DYTISCUS 2 PUNCTATUS.

TWO SPOT BOAT BEETLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ either setaceous, or furnished at the end with a perfoliated capitulum. Hind feet formed for swimming, and hairy.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black brown. Thorax yellow with two black points: wing-cases variegated with yellow and brown.

DYTISCUS 2 PUNCTATUS: ater thorace flavo: punctis duobus nigris, elytris flavo fuscoque variis. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1. p. 192. sp. 22.*

Fabricius describes this as a German insect. It has not been figured by any author, and is uncommon in Great Britain. Lives in the water.



P L A T E CCCIV.

PHALÆNA ABISINTHII.

WORMWOOD MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* *Noctua*.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax crested. Wings deflexed: white, fasciated and spotted with black in a somewhat quadrangular manner.

PHALÆNA ABISINTHII: crista alis deflexis canis: faciis punctisque in tetragonum positis nigris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 845. 133.—*Fn. Sv.* 1182. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 88. *fp.* 261.

Phalæna Abisinthii is certainly an elegant species, and particularly interesting as a native of this country. A few years since it was very highly esteemed by collectors of English natural history, and at present it holds a distinguished rank amongst the more valuable insects of our cabinets. Has been found on some wormwood in Bunhill-fields, about twenty years ago.

The larva is beautifully variegated with red, and tender shades of green and yellow on a whitish ground: it feeds on the wormwood, and becomes a pupa within a case, or spinning. Found in the winged state in July.





P L A T E C C C V .

CERAMBYX OCULATUS.

* * *Saperda*.

G E N E R I C C H A R C T E R .

Antennæ articulated, tapering towards the ends. Thorax either armed with spines, or gibbous. Wing-cases throughout of equal breadth.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Cylindrical: Thorax without spines, yellow, with two black spots. Wing-cases grey with linear streaks of excavated black points.

CERAMBYX OCULATUS: thorace mutico cylindrico luteo: punctis duobus nigris, elytris fastigiatis linearibus nigris. SAPERDA. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 664.—Cerambyx ferrugineo-rufus, elytris nigro cinereis punctis excavatis nigris. *Uddm. Diff.* 31.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. T. 1. p. 4. p. 1841. sp. 60.*

SAPERDA OCULATA. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 1. p. 2. p. 308.*
Schæff. Icon. tab. 128. fig. 4.

This insect is described and figured, by some of the continental writers on entomology, as a native of France, Italy, and Germany, but has not, we believe, been hitherto noticed as a British species. Like other local insects it is said to be extremely common in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and perhaps is not found in any other part of the country.

RECEIVED



P L A T E CCCVI.

PHALÆNA QUADRA.

SPOTTED FOOTMAN MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax smooth. Wings depressed, yellow, with two dark blue spots on the anterior pair.

PHALÆNA QUADRA : lævis alis depressis luteis: anticis punctis duobus cyaneis. *Linn Syst. Nat.* 2. 840. 14.
 —*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 24. sp. 54.
Schæff. Elem. tab. 98. fig. 5.
Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 17.

The larva of this species rarely occurs, and the winged Insect is not common. Linnæus has taken his specific character of this Moth from the four blue spots on the anterior wings : it is therefore necessary to observe, that the other sex has no such spots, and has erroneously been made a distinct species by the same author, because it was destitute of them.—Found in the winged state in May and June.



MC
HAF
CANNON



P L A T E C C C V I I .

P H A L Æ N A P O P U L I .

D E C E M B E R M O T H .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

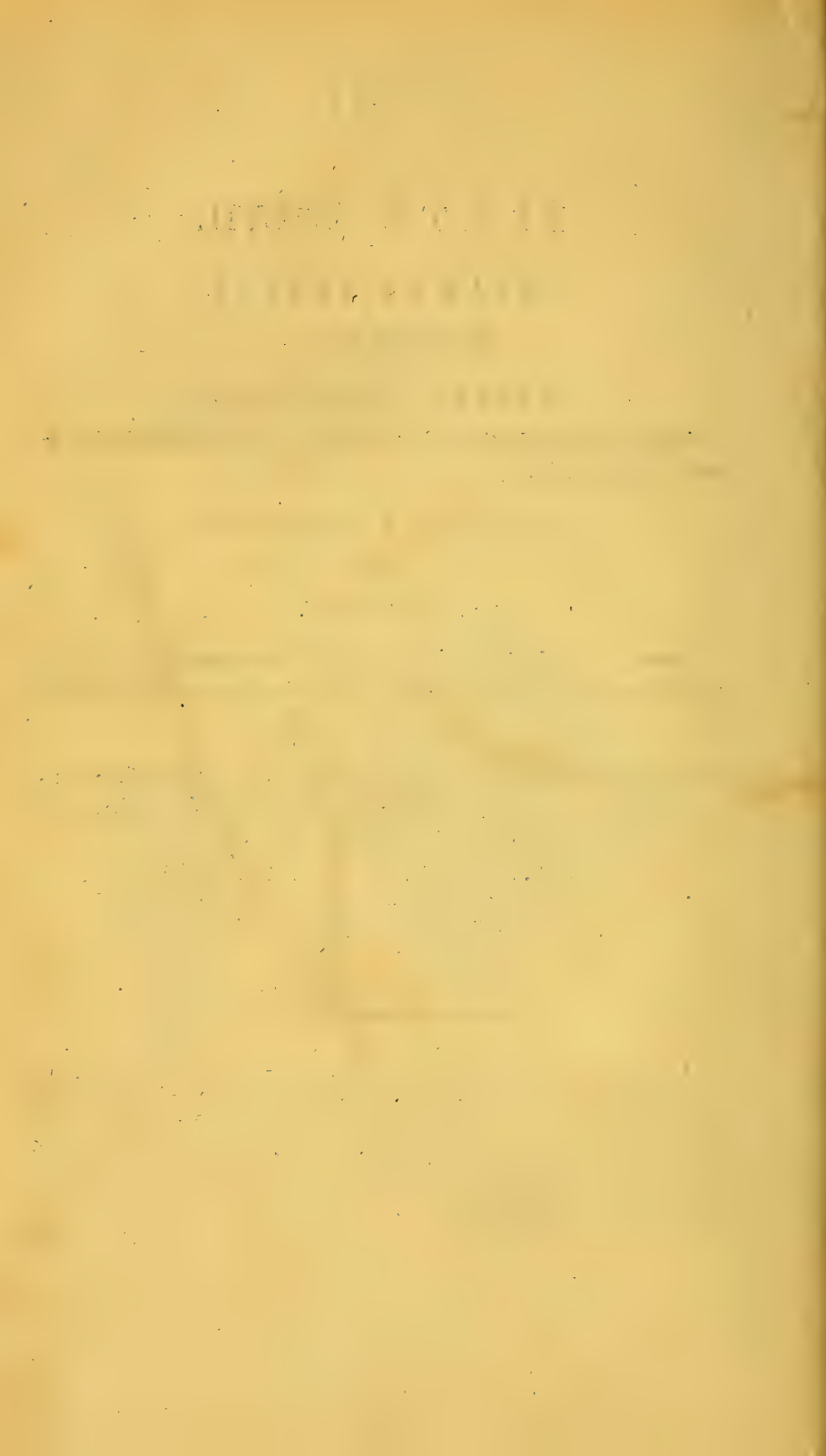
S Y N O N Y M S .

Brown : an irregular pale streak across the anterior pair, and a smaller one near the base. A single pale streak across the posterior pair.

P H A L Æ N A P O P U L I : fusca antice pallida, alis reversis fuscescentibus : striga sesquialtera repanda albida. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 818. 34.—*Fn. Sv.* 1101.
—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 429. sp. 70.
Wien. Verz. 58. 9.
Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 60.

We seldom meet with this interesting species, for it is found both in the larva and perfect state in the season, when few collectors are disposed to seek for it. It feeds on the white-thorn, becomes a pupa in November, and the Moth appears in December as its trivial English name implies.

P L A T E



HAIR
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND-USA



P L A T E CCCVIII.

STAPHYLINUS ERYTHROPTERUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform. Elytra not half the length of the abdomen.
Wings folded, and concealed under the elytra.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black. Wing-cases, antennæ, and legs red.

STAPHYLINUS ERYTHROPTERUS: ater, elytris, antennarum basi
pedibusque rufis.—*Fn. Suec.* 842. *Gmel. Linn. T.* 1.
p. 4. *p.* 2027. *fp.* 4.
Fab. Ent. Syst.
Degeer. Inf. 4. *p.* 21. *n.* 6.
Schæff. Elem. tab. 117.
—*Icon. tab.* 2. *fig.* 2.

Found in general in moist or sandy places.

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P L A T E CCCIX.

PHALÆNA CORYLI.

NUT-TREE TUSOCK MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings deflexed greyish : a broad ferruginous space across the anterior wings, marked in the middle with two black points encircled with white.

PHALÆNA CORYLI: alis deflexis glaucis: fascia ferruginea; puncto nigro albo annulato, thorace variegato.
Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 823. 50.—*Fn. Sv.* 1123.—*Fab.*
Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 444. sp. 114.
Degeer Inf. 1. tab. 18. fig. 4. 5.
Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 58.
Albin. Inf. tab. 90.

Found on the nut-tree in Coombe Wood in the larva state in May : and formed a fine web within the leaves, where it became a pupa. The Moth appeared in July.

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P L A T E CCCX.

PHALÆNA VERNARIA.

GREEN HOUSE-WIFE MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

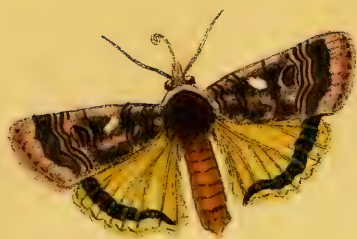
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ feathered ; fetaceous at the apex. Wings angulated, green, with two equidistant whitish bars across : margin of alternate spots of brown and white.

PHALÆNA VERNARIA: pectinicornis alis angulatis virefcentibus :
 strigis duabus albis repandis, antennis apice fetaceis.
Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 858. 195.—*Fn. Sv.* 1227.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 129. 169. *fp.* 3.

A very common and pretty little species. Is found on the jasmine and honeysuckle.

GA. 1



P L A T E CCCXI.

PHALÆNA PRONUBA.

YELLOW UNDERWING MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax crested. Wings incumbent. First pair variegated brown and grey. Second pair yellow, with a black band near the margin.

PHALÆNA PRONUBA: cristata, alis incumbentibus, posticis rubris, fascia atra submarginali. *Fab. Syst. Ent.* 603. 55.
—*Sp. Inf.* 2. p. 222. 73.

Phalæna pronuba. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 842. 121.—*Fn. Sv.* 1167.

Phalæna antennis setaceis, alis brunneis aut cinereis, posticis luteis, fascia maginali nigra. *Degeer. Inf. Vers. Germ.* 2. 1. 288. 1.

Goed. Inf. 1. tab. 14.

Frisch. Inf. 4. tab. 32.

Amiral. tab. 8.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 196. fig. 1. 2.

Geoffr. Inf. 2. 146. 76.

The larva of this beautiful, though common Moth, is found in the month of May, feeding on the roots of grafs, &c. &c. ; changes to the pupa, and appears in the winged state in August.

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P L A T E C C C X I I .

PAPILIO EUPHROSYNE.

PEARL BORDER FRITILLARY BUTTERFLY.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clubbed at the end. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings indented. Upper side fulvous brown with black spots. A border of silver spots on the under side.

PAPILIO EUPHROSYNE: alis dentatis fulvis nigro maculatis: subtus maculis novem argenteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 786. 214. *Fn. Sv.* 1069.

Fab. Ent. Syst. T. p. 1. p. 147. *fp.* 450.

Geoffr. Inf. 2. 44. 11.

Degeer. Inf. 2. tab. 1. fig. 10. 11.

Esp. pap. 1. tab. 18. fig. 3.

An elegant species. Is common in woods, and appears in the winged state in May.

STY
LLA



P L A T E C C C X I I I .

C A R A B U S N I T E N S .

S H I N I N G C A R A B U S .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ fetaceous. Thorax heart-shaped truncated at the apex.
Elytra margined.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

No wings. Elytra rugged, with several longitudinal ridges, green
margin reddish gold. Legs black.

CARABUS NITENS: apterus elytris porcatus scabris viridibus :
 margine aureo, pedibus nigris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2.
669. 6.—*Fn. Sv.* 185.

Carabus nitens. *Eab. Ent. Syst. T. I. p.* 131. *fp.* 30

Carabus nitens. *Paykull. Monogr.* 24. 12.

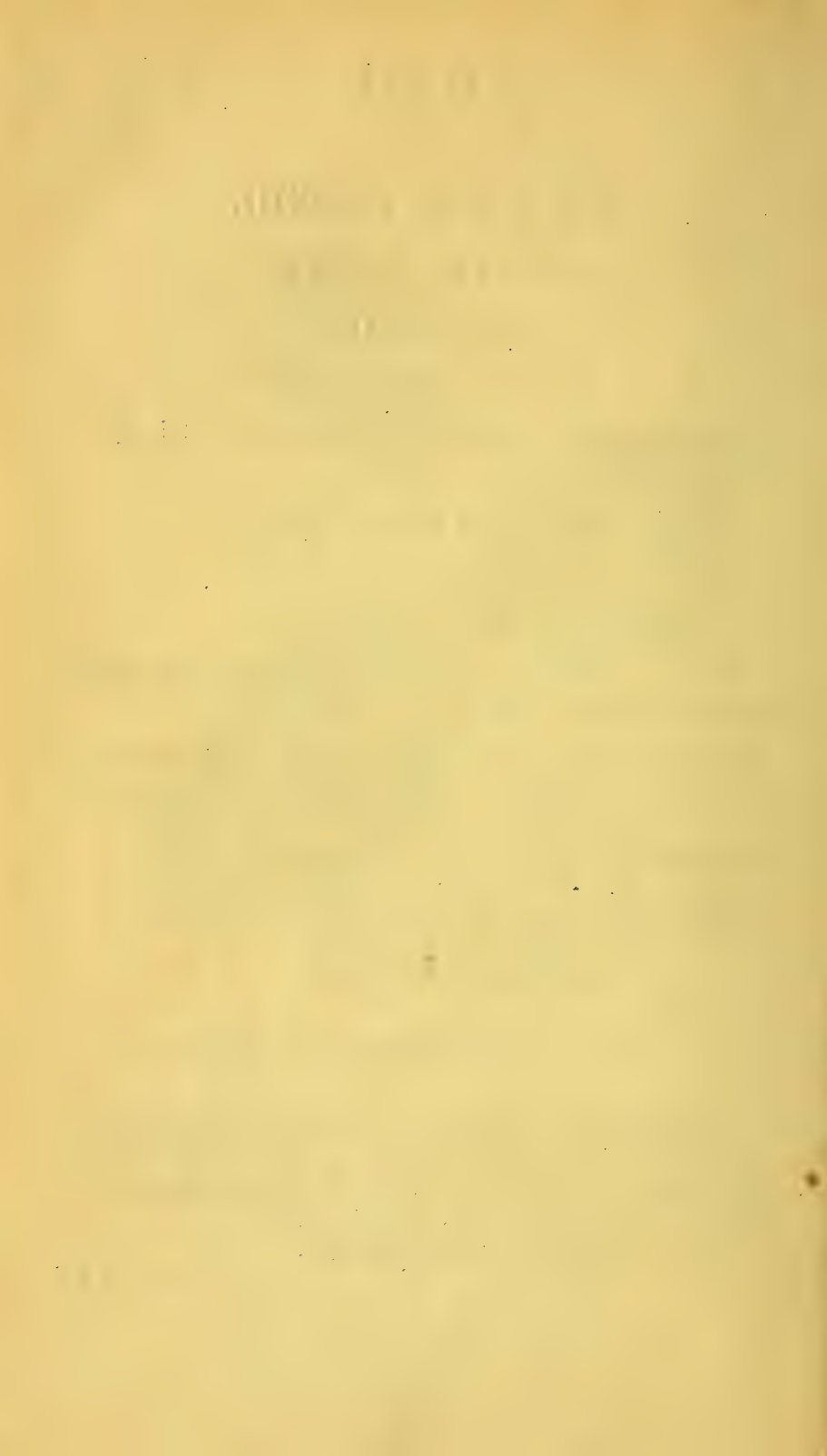
Carabus aureus. *Degeer. Inf.* 4. 94. 9.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 51. *fig.* 1.

Sulz. Hist. Inf. tab. 7. *fig.* 3.

The *Carabus nitens* is a very rare and recently discovered species
in Great Britain. It is less uncommon in other parts of Europe,
and especially in Germany, from whence the English collectors are
usually furnished with specimens for their cabinets.

The smallest figure denotes the natural size.



RECEIVED
PAID
CASH



P L A T E CCCXIV.

SPHINX PORCELLUS.

SMALL ELEPHANT HAWK MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflected when at rest.
Fly slow, morning and evening.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings entire, variegated with yellow and purple. Body red,
with white spots on the under side.

SPHINX PORCELLUS: alis integris flavo purpureoque variis, abdomine subtus sanguineo albo punctato. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 801. 18.—*Fn. Sv.* 1090.
Fab. Ent. Syst. 7. 3. p. 1. p. 373. 52.
Roes. Inf. 1. *phal.* 1. *tab.* 5.
Albin. Inf. *tab.* 9.
Esp. Inf. 2. *tab.* 19.
Geoff. Inf. 2. 88. 12.

A specimen of this Insect in the winged state was found in Hyde Park this summer; it is one of the scarcest of the British Sphinges, and was found by Harris many years since in “ meadows—Osterly “ Wood, near Brentford, May 27th.”

The larva is of an uniform dull brown, with three eye-shaped spots on each side, and is furnished with a tail; it feeds on the epilobium, and changes to Chrysalis about the end of July.

BY
HARRY D. BAKER CITY
NEW YORK, N.Y. USA



P L A T E CCCXV.

RAPHIDIA OPHIOPSIS.

NEUROPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head depressed or flat. Mouth armed with two teeth, and furnished with four palpi. Three stemmata. Wings deflected. Antennæ long as the thorax, anterior part of which is lengthened out and cylindrical. Tail of the female terminated by a flexible crooked bristle.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax cylindrical; a brown marginal spot on each wing.

RAPHIDIA OPHIOPSIS: thorace cylindrico, alis macula marginali fusca.

RAPHIDIA OPHIOPSIS. *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

Raphidia notata. *Fab. Spec. Inf.* 1. p. 402. 106. *sp.* 1.

Roef. Inf. 3. *tab.* 21. *fig.* 67.

Scopoli, Carn. 711.

Schæff. Icon. *tab.* 95. 1. 2.

———— *Elem.* *tab.* 107.

We can scarcely conceive what motive induced Fabricius to confound the *Raphidia Ophiopsis* and *notata* as one species in his last work, after having described both with accuracy in his former publication: it appears indeed, that his names were erroneous, and his synonyms misapplied; but it was needless to correct one error by committing another.

The

The first species of *Raphidiæ* known, was figured in the works of Roefel, *Die Fleine Landhaelfige. Lanlibelle* fig. 6. 7. pl. 21, it was described in the *Fauna Suecica*, by Linnæus, under the specific name *Ophiopsis*; and again in the *Systema Natura* of the same author, with a reference to the only figure of it then extant, that of Roefel. Hence it appears that the true *Raphidia Ophiopsis* of Linnæus, is that figured by this author. In later editions, the works of Sulzer, Schæffer, Geoffroy and Scopoli, were added to the synonyms, but the figures thus quoted, evidently include two species, one with wings perfectly clear, the other having a marginal black spot on each. Linnæus seems to have considered the two as varieties of the same species, but he is evidently mistaken, for the two sexes of both kinds are now clearly ascertained.

Fabricius has followed Linnæus in his *Species Insectorum*, has indiscriminately adopted all the synonyms, and thereby confounded all the figures of the two *Raphidæ* that have been noticed by authors on European Insects, under the name of *Ophiopsis*: and after this he describes that very species which has spots on the wings as a new and unfigured kind, under the name of *notata*. Thorace cylindrico alis macula marginali fusca. Habitat in anglia. Had he referred to the volumes of Roefel, he must have known that his *notata* was the Linnæan *Ophiopsis*, and if either Insect was new, it must certainly be that destitute of spots.

Gmelin in his *Systema Natura* perpetuates the same error; he follows the *Species Insectorum* of Fabricius, and gives the characters thus: “*R. Ophiopsis alis immaculatis. Fab.*” & “*R. notata, alis macula marginali fusca. Fab.*” but whilst the works of Gmelin are preparing for publication, Fabricius alters his opinion; and in the last work. *Syst. Ent. emendat et aucta*, abolishes his specific characters, and merely says there is no difference between his former species “*Raphidia notata, nullo modo distincta.*” *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 2. p. 99.*

As we have all the species described by those authors before us, we shall endeavour to restore them to order, and that by retaining the former descriptions of Fabricius, changing the names, and dividing the synonyms, for both are sufficiently characteristic; that with marginal spots is figured by Roefel, Schæffer and Scopoli, and the immaculated or clear-winged kind by Geoffroy and Sulzer. The first we deem the true *R. Ophiopsis*, and the latter as a distinct insect, which may be called the *Raphidia Immaculata* with propriety.

Both species of this singular creature are extremely rare. Geoffroy, speaking of the unspotted kind, says he never found it but twice, and then in woods*. The larva is unknown; in the pupa state it is furnished with legs, and runs fast.

* Geoffroy *Histoire des Insectes*,



PLATE CCCXVI.

PHALÆNA GONONSTIGMA.

SCARCE VAPOURER MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings incumbent, brown. Two white spots on the first wings; one placed on the anterior, and the other nearly opposite, on the posterior margin. Female without wings.

PHALÆNA GONONSTIGMA: acis incumbentibus fuscis: maculis duabus albis oppositis, foemina aptera. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 826. 57.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 1. p. 477. sp. 217.

Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 40.

Albin. Inf. tab. 90.

The *Phalæna Gononstigma*, and *Phalæna Antiqua* are very similar both in the larva and winged state, as well as in the extraordinary appearance of the apterous female. Hence former collectors of English insects denominated them trivially the Scarce and Common Vapourer Moths. It is evident from those allusive names, that the latter

latter was more frequently taken than the other ; at this time *Phalæna Antiqua* is found very common, but the latter so rarely, that we never met with it, in the winged state, till this summer.

Once found the larva on an oak in Coombe Wood, Surry, but it died soon after.

HER
CASE



P L A T E C C C X V I I .

P H A L Æ N A P E R S I C A R I Æ .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

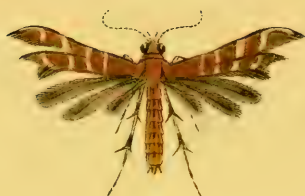
S Y N O N Y M S .

Thorax crested, wings deflexed, dark and clouded. A white kidney-shaped spot, with a yellow lunar pupil in the middle on each.

P H A L Æ N A P E R S I C A R I Æ : crista alis deflexis fusco nebulosis: stigmatate reniformi albo; pupilla lunari flava. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 847. 142.—*Fn. Suec.* 1208,
Geoff. Inf. 2. 157. 94.
Ammir. Inf. tab. 157.
Roef. Inf. I. phal. 2. tab. 30.

A very common insect; and is often observed near fruit trees.

MS. A. 9. 2. 1. 1.
HARV. Y.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



1

P L A T E CCCXVIII.

PHALÆNA DIDACTYLUS.

BIFID-WING PLUME MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* *Alucita.* *Linn.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings divided into plumes, brown, barred with white. Anterior wings consists of two feathers, posterior pair of three.

PHALÆNA DIDACTYLUS: alis fissis fuscus: strigis albis anticis bifidis, posticis tripartitis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 899. 454.—*Fn. Sv.* 1453.

Pterophorus Didactylus. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 345. *sp.* 200.

Geoff. Inf. 2. 92. 2.

Wien. Verz. 145. 2.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 93. *fig.* 7.

Elem. tab. 104.

The larva of this very singular creature is said to feed on the convolvulus and *Geo rivali*. We have considered it as one of the scarcest species of the Plume-Moths found in this country: our specimen was taken in Epping Forest, in June. It is a most beautiful object for the microscope.

HA
QAM



PLATE CCCXIX.

SPHINX LOTI.

FIVE SPOT BURNET SPHINX.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflected when at rest. Fly slow, morning and evening.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Anterior wings greenish, with five red spots. Posterior wings red, bordered with fine blue.

ZYGÆNA LOTI: alis anticis viridibus: punctis quinque rubris, posticis sanguineis: limbo cyaneo. *Fab. Ent. Syst.*
T. 3. p. 2. p. 387. sp. 5.

SPHINX LOTI. *Wien. Verz. 45. 3.*
Schæff. Icon. tab. 16. fig. 6. 7.
Sphinx Lonicera. Esp. Inf. 2. tab. 24. fig. 1.

This beautiful little species may be easily confounded with the *Sphinx Filipendula*, figured in the sixth plate of this work; its general resemblance is striking, and it differs chiefly in the number of red spots that adorn the superior wings. *Sphinx Filipendula* has invariably six spots on each wing, and the latter as constantly only five.

Some

Some readers may be inclined to deem it a mere variety of the fort, from its general appearance, but it will be perceived by the synonyms quoted above, that all the continental writers on the subject admit it as a distinct species ; nor can we for a moment hesitate to agree in the same opinion.

It is rare in this country, and the larva unknown, or at least is undescribed.

1871
CAMP



P L A T E C C C X X .

P A P I L I O J A N I R A .

M E A D O W B R O W N B U T T E R F L Y .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed at the end. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings dentated above, brown beneath, first pair yellowish, with a black eye-shaped mark, second pair brownish, with two smaller eye-spots.

PAPILIO JANIRA: alis dentatis fuscis; anticis subtus luteis; ocello utrinque unico, posticis subtus punctis tribus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 744. 156.—*Fn. Sv.* 1053.—*Fab. Ent. Syst.* 3. p. 1. 241. 752. *Schæff. Icon. tab.* 273. fig. 1. 2. 5. 6.—*Geoff. Inf.* 2. 49. 17,

β PAPILIO JURTINA: alis dentatis fuscis: anticis supra litura flava ocello utrinque unico. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 774. 155.—*Fn. Sv.* 152. *Roeff. Inf.* 3. tab. 34. fig. 7. 8.

Linnaeus described the two sexes of this Butterfly as distinct Species under the names of Janira and Jurtina. The first is the male and the latter the female insect.

H

The

The larva is hairy, green, with a lateral white line and bifid tail, and feeds on grafs. It is very common in the winged ftate, frequenting meadows, &c. whence it is called the Meadow Brown Butterfly.





PLATE CCCXXI.

FIG. I. I.

CHRYSOMELA CORYLI.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ composed of globular articulations which become larger towards the ends.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black. Thorax and wing-cases testaceous brown, without spots.

CHRYSOMELA CORYLI: *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. p. 598. 88.—*Fn. Suec.* 555.

Cryptocephalus. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. I.* p. 6. 1704. *fp.* 28.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS CORYLI: niger, thorace elytrisq. testaceis immaculatis. *Fab. Spec. Inf.* 1. p. 142. n. 24.

We have frequently observed this species amongst the Insects of Germany, where it is probably not uncommon. In England it is very rare, having been found only by the Rev. John Burriel of Letherinfet, near Holt, Norfolk. In one sex the thorax is red, in the other black.

F I G. II. II.

CHRYSOMELA SERICEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Bluish green. Antennæ black.

CHRYSOMELA SERICEA. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. p. 598. n. 86.—*Fn. Sv.* 554.CRYPTOCEPHALUS. *Gmel. Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 6. p. 1706. Sp. 43.CRYPTOCEPHALUS sericeus: viridi-cæruleus antennis nigris. *Fab.**Sp. Inf.* 1. p. 143. n. 32.

Found in June.



PLATE CCCXXII.

FIG. I. I.

PAPILIO ALSUS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clubbed at the end, Wings in general erect when at rest. Fly by day.

Plebeii rurales.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entire brown, without spots; beneath grey, with a row of eye-shaped spots.

HESPERIA ALSUS: alis integerrimis fuscis immaculatis subtus cinereis, striga punctorum ocellatorum. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1. p. 295. 125. Schæff. Icon. 2. tab. 165. fig. 1. 2.*

This pretty Insect is found late in June. Its larva is unknown.

F I G. II. II.

PAPILIO IDAS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entire brown. An equal marginal row of red spots both on the upper and under side. A black spot in the middle of the anterior wings.

PAPILIO IDAS: alis integris fuscis, fascia marginali utrinque rubromaculata, anticis macula media nigra.

This insect must not be confounded with the *Papilio Idas* of Linnæus. The Linnæan *P. Idas* is evidently the female of *P. Argus*, a circumstance unknown to that author, who considers them as a distinct species from their very dissimilar appearance. In one sex the upper surface is brown, and in the other a fine blue; this is not, however, peculiar to the *P. Argus*, for several of the *Papilio* tribe known amongst English collectors by the trivial name *Blues* differ in the same manner.

We suspect that our Insect has not been described by any author; it is certainly unnoticed by Fabricius in his last System of Entomology, and the specific name *Idas* omitted. This name is therefore preferred for our Insect, which seems to approach nearer to the female *Argus* described by Linnæus as *Idas*, than to any other. Found in May.



✱



P L A T E CCCXXIII.

SCARABÆUS LURIDUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ terminate in a club, which is divided longitudinally into laminæ or plates.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Scutellum, thorax and head black. Wing-cafes pale brown, striated, and fomewhat teffellated with linear black marks.

SCARABÆUS LURIDUS: scutellatus capite tuberculato ater, elytris grifeis nigro friatis. *Fab. Ent. Syft. T. 1. p. 29. Sp. 91.*

SCARABÆUS LURIDUS. *Oliv. Inf. 1. 3. 90. 100. tab. 18. fig. 68. and tab. 26. fig. 168.*

Scarabæus teffellatus. *Myll. Zool. Dan. Fabl. Coleopt. 2. tab. 18. fig. 3.*

Fabricius describes this species from a specimen in the cabinet of Sir J. Banks, and notes its *habitat* England. From this circumstance we may infer that it is not common in other countries, though we are certain it is a native of Denmark and Germany.





P L A T E CCCXXIV.

P H A L Æ N A S P O N S A.

CRIMSON UNDERWING MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Antennæ fetaceous. Wing deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Thorax crested. Anterior wings greyish, undulated, spotted with brown. Posterior pair crimson, with two black bars across. Abdomen grey.

P H A L Æ N A S P O N S A : crista, alis planis cinerascens fuscis undulatis : posticis rubris ; fasciis duabus nigris, abdomine undique cinereo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 841. 118. *Roef. Inf.* 4. tab. 19.

In the description of *Phalæna Nupta*, we have offered some remarks on the *Sponsa*, *Nupta*, and *Pacta* of Linnæus and Fabricius; and have only to add in this place, that an accurate figure of *P. Pacta* is given in *Fueß. Archiv.* tab. 15. fig. 3. This figure is smaller than the species found in Great Britain, and in particular has the upper surface of the abdomen crimson, as authors have described it.

The

The Synonyms of the three species, as they stand in the works of Linnæus and Fabricius, are very incorrect. We venture to retain that to Roefel's plate, vol. 4. t. 19. in which the larva we have figured is given.

The Caterpillars feed on the tops of the highest Oaks, change to the pupa state in June, and appears a winged Insect early in the month following.

L I N N Æ A N I N D E X

T O

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Papilio

I N D E X.

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